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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. 09/971,830 10/04/2001 Richard A. Brandt 0200528.0006 3348 7590 06/07/2004 **EXAMINER** Salans Hertzfeld Heilbronn Christy & Viener CHIU, RALEIGH W 620 Fifth Avenue ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER New York, NY 10020 3711

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	09/971,830	BRANDT, RICHARD A.	•
	Examiner	Art Unit	
The MAIL INC DATE of this assumption than a second	Raleigh Chiu	3711	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 No. 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under Exercise. 	action is non-final.		
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1,2,4,6,7 and 9-13 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1,2,4,6,7 and 9-13 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct and the correct of the co	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Sec ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)			
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:		

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DETAILED ACTION

1. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 03 November 2003, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
 - (2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC §§ 102 and 103

- 2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 3. Claims 1, 2, 6 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Melby as applied in the previous Office action.

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Regarding claims 1, 2, 6 and 13, Figure 1 of Melby shows a tennis racquet with the recited head, handle and substantially inflexible parallel longitudinal and transversal sides, wherein the transversal strings are substantially the same length and the longitudinal strings are substantially the same length.

Appellant argues on page 7 of his Brief that the claim 1 recitation of a "means for securing strings to the frame" is not present in Melby and that "each of the strings must by separately and individually connected to the frame to establish vibrational frequencies that are equal".

It is initially noted that the limitation with respect to the vibrational frequencies is not present in the claims.

Limitations set forth the in specification cannot be read into the claims for the purpose of avoiding the prior art. Moreover, it does not appear a racquet having separate and individual strings connected the frame even has a basis in the originally filed specification.

As indicated by appellant, means-plus-function language must be provided the broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification. *In re Morris*, 44 USPQ2d 1023. Page 4 of the instant specification explicitly states that the "means of attaching the strings to the frame of the present invention is the same as in conventional rackets". As Melby has been

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established as a prior art racket, the Melby racket is considered to be reasonably interpreted as a conventional racket.

Regarding the claim 1 limitation of the strings running essentially parallel to each other, Figure 1 of Melby clearly shows the longitudinal strings running essentially parallel to each other and the transversal strings running essentially parallel to each other. The fact that the Melby strings may take the form of pairs or loops does not negate the facts that the longitudinal strings do not intersect each other and the transversal strings do not intersect each other.

4. Claims 4, 7, 9 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melby as applied above for the same reasons set forth in the previous Office action.

Regarding claim 4, because Melby intends the racquet to be rectangular and it is well-known in the art that the tensions involved in the stringing process naturally deforms a racquet to a minor degree, it would have been within the capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art to slightly bow the Melby racquet to offset the inwardly-pressing tendency of the string tension so the string racquet frame would be rectangular.

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Regarding claim 7, the recited dimensions are within the range of tennis racquet known in the art and are not considered to be critically limiting.

Regarding claim 9, the curvature of the rectangular shape of the Melby racquet is zero.

Regarding claim 12, it is old and well-known in the art to adjust the tension of the strings to achieve a particular ball response characteristic.

No specific arguments have been directed against the rejection of the claims.

5. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melby as previously applied in view of U.S. Patent Numbers 4,212,461 (Cecka et al., hereinafter Cecka), 4,439,908 (McDonald) and 5,037,097 (Svoma et al., hereinafter Svoma).

As previously set forth, because all the strings are of the same length, the vibrational frequencies will be equal. This conclusion is consistent with appellant's own disclosure in his specification. See the first sentence of the bridging paragraph between pages 7-8. Although Melby does not explicitly require that all string segments be tensioned equally, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to tension the Melby strings equally since Cecka, McDonald and Svoma all teach

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that providing a constant string tension is desirable for a tennis racquet as it results in a more uniform string surface and such constancy is an old and well-known concept in the racquet art. See Cecka at column 12, lines 12-16; see McDonald at column 5, lines 51-64; see Svoma at column 6, lines 9-15. The selection of constant string tension would allow the vibrational frequencies of the strings to remain equal.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raleigh Chiu whose telephone number is (703) 308-2247. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Greg Vidovich, can be reached on (703) 308-1513.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1148.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Raleigh W. Chiu Primary Examiner

Technology Center 3700

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RWC:dei:feif 27 May 2004

GREGORY WIDOVICH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER